



VU Research Portal

Beam-induced nuclear depolarization in a gaseous polarized-hydrogen target

Ackerstaff, K.; Blouw, J.; Bulten, H.J.; Kolstein, M.; van den Brand, J.F.J.

published in

Physical Review Letters

1999

DOI (link to publisher)

[10.1103/PhysRevLett.82.1164](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.82.1164)

document version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication in VU Research Portal](#)

citation for published version (APA)

Ackerstaff, K., Blouw, J., Bulten, H. J., Kolstein, M., & van den Brand, J. F. J. (1999). Beam-induced nuclear depolarization in a gaseous polarized-hydrogen target. *Physical Review Letters*, 82, 1164-1168.
<https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.82.1164>

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal ?

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

E-mail address:

vuresearchportal.ub@vu.nl

Beam-Induced Nuclear Depolarization in a Gaseous Polarized-Hydrogen Target

K. Ackerstaff,⁵ A. Airapetian,³² N. Akopov,³² M. Amarian,^{32,27} E. C. Aschenauer,^{13,14} H. Avakian,¹⁰ R. Avakian,³² A. Avetissian,³² B. Bains,¹⁵ C. Baumgarten,²³ M. Beckmann,¹² St. Belostotski,²⁶ J. E. Belz,^{28,29} Th. Benisch,⁸ S. Bernreuther,⁸ N. Bianchi,¹⁰ J. Blouw,²⁵ H. Böttcher,⁶ A. Borisov,^{6,14} J. Brack,⁴ S. Brauksiepe,¹² B. Braun,⁸ B. Bray,³ St. Brons,⁶ W. Brückner,¹⁴ A. Brüll,¹⁴ E. E. W. Bruins,²⁰ H. J. Bulten,^{18,25,31} R. V. Cadman,¹⁵ G. P. Capitani,¹⁰ P. Carter,³ P. Chumney,²⁴ E. Cisbani,²⁷ G. R. Court,¹⁷ P. F. Dalpiaz,⁹ E. De Sanctis,¹⁰ D. De Schepper,²⁰ E. Devitsin,²² P. K. A. de Witt Huberts,²⁵ P. Di Nezza,¹⁰ M. Düren,⁸ A. Dvoredsky,³ G. Elbakian,³² A. Fantoni,¹⁰ A. Fechtchenko,⁷ M. Ferstl,⁸ D. Fick,¹⁹ K. Fiedler,⁸ B. W. Filippone,³ H. Fischer,¹² B. Fox,⁴ J. Franz,¹² S. Frabetti,⁹ S. Frullani,²⁷ M.-A. Funk,⁵ N. D. Gagunashvili,⁷ H. Gao,^{2,15} Y. Gärber,⁶ F. Garibaldi,²⁷ G. Gavrilo,²⁶ P. Geiger,¹⁴ V. Gharibyan,³² V. Giordjian,¹⁰ A. Golendukhin,^{19,32} G. Graw,²³ O. Grebenioug,²⁶ P. W. Green,^{1,29} L. G. Greeniaus,^{1,29} C. Grosshauser,⁸ A. Gute,⁸ W. Haeberli,¹⁸ J.-O. Hansen,² D. Hasch,⁶ O. Häusser,^{28,29,*} R. Henderson,²⁹ Th. Henkes,²⁵ M. Henoch,⁸ R. Hertenberger,²³ Y. Holler,⁵ R. J. Holt,¹⁵ W. Hoprich,¹⁴ H. Ihssen,^{5,25} M. Iodice,²⁷ A. Izotov,²⁶ H. E. Jackson,² A. Jgoun,²⁶ R. Kaiser,^{28,29} E. Kinney,⁴ A. Kisselev,²⁶ P. Kitching,¹ H. Kobayashi,³⁰ N. Koch,¹⁹ K. Königsmann,¹² M. Kolstein,²⁵ H. Kolster,²³ V. Korotkov,⁶ W. Korsch,^{3,16} V. Kozlov,²² L. H. Kramer,^{20,11} V. G. Krivokhijine,⁷ G. Kyle,²⁴ W. Lachnit,⁸ W. Lorenzon,²¹ N. C. R. Makins,^{2,15} S. I. Manaenkov,²⁶ F. K. Martens,¹ J. W. Martin,²⁰ F. Masoli,⁹ A. Mateos,²⁰ M. McAndrew,¹⁷ K. McIlhany,³ R. D. McKeown,³ F. Meissner,⁶ A. Metz,²³ N. Meyners,⁵ O. Mikloukho,²⁶ C. A. Miller,^{1,29} M. A. Miller,¹⁵ R. Milner,²⁰ V. Mitsyn,⁷ A. Most,^{15,21} R. Mozzetti,¹⁰ V. Muccifora,¹⁰ A. Nagaitsev,⁷ Y. Naryshkin,²⁶ A. M. Nathan,¹⁵ F. Neunreither,⁸ M. Niczyporuk,²⁰ W.-D. Nowak,⁶ M. Nupieri,¹⁰ H. Ogami,³⁰ T. G. O'Neill,² B. R. Owen,¹⁵ V. Papavassiliou,²⁴ S. F. Pate,^{20,24} M. Pitt,³ S. Potashov,²² D. H. Potterveld,² G. Rakness,⁴ A. Reali,⁹ R. Redwine,²⁰ A. R. Reolon,¹⁰ R. Ristinen,⁴ K. Rith,⁸ H. Roloff,⁶ P. Rossi,¹⁰ S. Rudnitsky,²¹ M. Ruh,¹² D. Ryckbosch,¹³ Y. Sakemi,³⁰ I. Savin,⁷ F. Schmidt,⁸ H. Schmitt,¹² G. Schnell,²⁴ K. P. Schüller,⁵ A. Schwind,⁶ T.-A. Shibata,³⁰ T. Shin,²⁰ V. Shutov,⁷ C. Simani,⁹ A. Simon,¹² K. Sinram,⁵ P. Slavich,^{9,10} J. Sowinski,¹⁴ M. Spengos,⁵ E. Steffens,⁸ J. Stenger,⁸ J. Stewart,¹⁷ F. Stock,⁸ U. Stoesslein,⁶ M. Sutter,²⁰ H. Tallini,¹⁷ S. Taroian,³² A. Terkulov,²² B. Tipton,²⁰ M. Tytgat,¹³ G. M. Urciuoli,²⁷ J. J. van Hunen,²⁵ R. van de Vyver,¹³ J. F. J. van den Brand,^{25,31} G. van der Steenhoven,²⁵ M. C. Vetterli,^{28,29} M. Vinciter,²⁹ E. Volk,¹⁴ W. Wander,⁸ S. E. Williamson,¹⁵ T. Wise,¹⁸ K. Woller,⁵ S. Yoneyama,³⁰ K. Zapfe-Düren,⁵ and H. Zohrabian³²

(The HERMES Collaboration)

¹Department of Physics, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2N2

²Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois 60439

³W. K. Kellogg Radiation Lab, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125

⁴Nuclear Physics Laboratory, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309-0446

⁵DESY, Deutsches Elektronen Synchrotron, 22603 Hamburg, Germany

⁶DESY, 15738 Zeuthen, Germany

⁷Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, 141980 Dubna, Russia

⁸Physikalisches Institut, Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, 91058 Erlangen, Germany

⁹Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Ferrara, 44100 Ferrara, Italy

¹⁰Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, 00044 Frascati, Italy

¹¹Department of Physics, Florida International University, Miami, Florida 33199

¹²Fakultät für Physik, Universität Freiburg, 79104 Freiburg, Germany

¹³Department of Subatomic and Radiation Physics, University of Gent, 9000 Gent, Belgium

¹⁴Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, 69029 Heidelberg, Germany

¹⁵Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801

¹⁶Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506

¹⁷Physics Department, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 7ZE, United Kingdom

¹⁸Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin 53706

¹⁹Physikalisches Institut, Philipps-Universität Marburg, 35037 Marburg, Germany

²⁰Laboratory for Nuclear Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

²¹Randall Laboratory of Physics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1120

²²Lebedev Physical Institute, 117924 Moscow, Russia

²³Sektion Physik, Universität München, 85748 Garching, Germany

²⁴Department of Physics, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003

²⁵Nationaal Instituut voor Kernfysica en Hoge-Energiefysica (NIKHEF), 1009 DB Amsterdam, The Netherlands

²⁶*Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, St. Petersburg, 188350 Russia*

²⁷*Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Sezione Sanita, 00161 Roma, Italy*

²⁸*Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada V5A 1S6*

²⁹*TRIUMF, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6T 2A3*

³⁰*Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo 152, Japan*

³¹*Department of Physics and Astronomy, Vrije Universiteit, 1081 HV Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

³²*Yerevan Physics Institute, 375036, Yerevan, Armenia*

(Received 4 June 1998)

Spin-polarized atomic hydrogen is used as a gaseous polarized-proton target in high-energy and nuclear-physics experiments operating with internal beams in storage rings. When such beams are intense and bunched, this type of target can be depolarized by a resonant interaction with the transient magnetic field generated by the beam bunches. This effect has been studied with the HERA positron beam in the HERMES experiment at DESY. Resonances have been observed and a simple analytic model has been used to explain their shape and position. Operating conditions for the experiment have been found where there is no significant target depolarization due to this effect. [S0031-9007(98)08340-9]

PACS numbers: 29.20.Dh, 29.25.Pj

Nuclear-polarized hydrogen and deuterium gas targets deployed in high-energy storage rings have become an important tool in the study of spin dependent processes in nuclear and particle physics experiments. They offer a unique combination of large nucleon polarization with the absence of other polarized or unpolarized nuclear species. A potentially serious practical consideration in the use of this type of polarized target in bunched beams is the nucleon depolarization which can take place when the transient magnetic fields generated by the beam interact with the polarized nucleons and change their spin state. This can occur when the frequency f_h of any large amplitude harmonic in the frequency spectrum of the pulsed magnetic field produced by the beam bunch structure coincides with an atomic hyperfine transition frequency ν determined by the local value of the static magnetic field which provides the quantization axis for the nucleon spins. To minimize this depolarization it is therefore necessary to provide static magnetic field conditions which ensure that no such resonant effects can occur within the effective target volume. These resonant depolarization processes can be studied experimentally only with a fully operational target installed in a suitable storage ring. Beam-induced depolarization effects have been previously observed with tensor polarized deuterium targets [1,2] in low-energy electron beams in the VEPP-3 and NIKHEF accelerators. In this Letter we report on the first observation and measurements of beam-induced resonant depolarization using a hydrogen target with a high-energy positron beam in the HERMES experiment at DESY.

The HERMES experiment at DESY uses deep inelastic scattering to study the spin structure of the nucleon with polarized internal targets and a 27.5 GeV high intensity polarized positron beam in the HERA storage ring. The proton target is generated by injecting a nuclear-polarized atomic hydrogen beam from an atomic beam source (ABS) into a tubular open-ended storage cell which confines the atoms in the region of the circulating beam. The storage cell increases the probability of a

positron-proton interaction by a factor of approximately 100 compared with the free atomic beam. This results in a target thickness that is useful for HERMES with the atomic beam fluxes ($\sim 7 \times 10^{16}$ atoms s^{-1}) which are currently available from polarized atomic hydrogen beam sources. A static magnetic field of approximately 335 mT directed parallel to the positron beam axis is provided throughout the target cell to define a longitudinal quantization axis for the proton spins and to decouple the atomic electron and proton spins.

The HERA positron beam is optimized for collider operation and therefore consists of very short bunches with high peak currents. The beam has a time structure which allows for up to 220 bunches, which have a length of 27 ps (1σ) and are separated by a time interval of 96 ns corresponding to a bunch frequency $f_b = 10.4$ MHz. The beam cross section at the target region is elliptical with a height of 0.07 mm and a width of 0.31 mm (1σ). Typically, the beam current has a maximum value of 45 mA immediately after injection and is allowed to decay to 15 mA before the beam is dumped and the storage ring is refilled [3]. The frequency spectrum of the transient field has been calculated with the assumption that the magnetic field of each bunch has an approximately Gaussian shape in time. Hence the spectrum has the form of a harmonic series with a Gaussian shaped amplitude envelope. The bunch length is very short compared with the bunch separation; therefore the width of this envelope is large (6 GHz at 1σ) and very high-numbered harmonics have significant amplitudes.

In a magnetic field the hydrogen atom has four substates which are $|m_I, m_J\rangle = |+\frac{1}{2}, +\frac{1}{2}\rangle$, $|-\frac{1}{2}, +\frac{1}{2}\rangle$, $|-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$, and $|+\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$, labeled |1> to |4>, respectively. In normal target operation states |1> and |4> are selected to give positive (spin parallel to the static field) and |2> and |3> to give negative (spin antiparallel) proton polarizations. In both cases the total electron polarization is small. Loss of proton polarization can occur if the resonance condition for either transition |1>-|2> or |3>-|4>

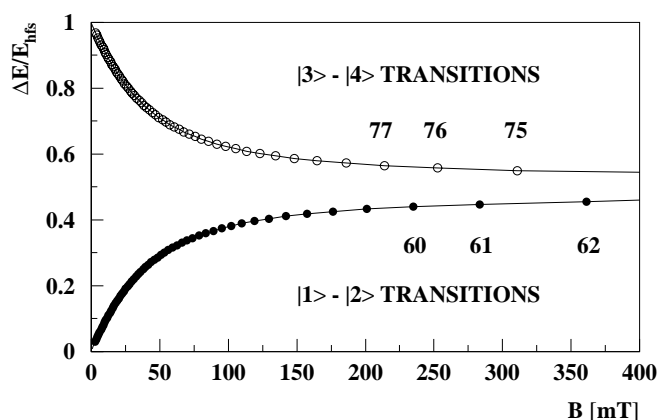


FIG. 1. The calculated energy difference in units of E_{HFS} (1420 MHz) for the $|1\rangle$ - $|2\rangle$ and $|3\rangle$ - $|4\rangle$ transitions as a function of the static magnetic field. Each point shows the position of a proton depolarizing resonance in the HERA beam. The harmonic numbers ($k = f_h/f_b$) for the relevant resonances are given.

is satisfied. The positions of the proton depolarizing resonances as a function of a static magnetic field can be deduced from the magnetic substate energies and have been calculated for the HERA beam bunch frequency as shown in Fig. 1.

To avoid beam-induced depolarization in normal target operation, the value and the spatial uniformity of the static field must be chosen so that there are no resonances within the effective target volume [4]. The resonance separation increases as the field value is raised and it follows that the fractional uniformity requirement can be most easily satisfied if the highest possible value for the static field is used. However, practical considerations impose a limit on the maximum available field of approximately 350 mT for the HERMES target when operating in longitudinal mode. The spacing of adjacent resonances is approximately 50 mT in this region. Therefore, the target field magnet was designed to have a maximum value of 400 mT with a uniformity better than $\pm 2\%$ over the target cell volume.

The basic layout of the target is shown in Fig. 2. The nuclear-polarized atomic beam from the ABS [5] is injected via a side tube into the center ($z = 0$) of the target cell, which is 400 mm long and has an elliptical cross section 29 mm wide by 9.8 mm high [6]. The atoms diffuse to the open ends of the cell at thermal velocities, generating a triangular density distribution along the beam axis. The escaping gas is removed from the storage ring beam tube by high speed vacuum pumps. The cell is cooled to approximately 100 K to maximize the target thickness, which is 7×10^{13} atoms cm^{-2} under normal operating conditions. The static field is provided by four superconducting coils mounted coaxially to the HERA positron beam, with a measured field profile along the positron beam axis as shown in Fig. 3.

The polarization of a sample of the atoms in the cell is measured with a Breit-Rabi polarimeter (BRP) [7]. The sample flows out of a second side tube also connected to

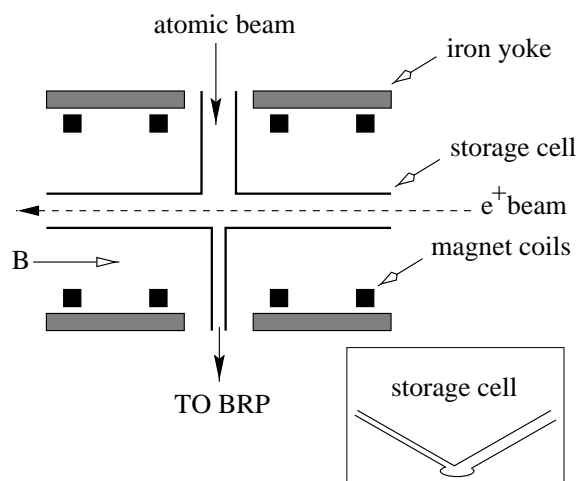


FIG. 2. A schematic layout of the HERMES hydrogen target. The inset shows the cross section of the storage cell at its center point.

the center of the cell. The BRP uses adiabatic rf transition units in combination with a sextupole-magnet system and a quadrupole mass spectrometer (QMS) incorporating an atom-counting detector to measure the magnetic substate populations. The nuclear and electronic polarizations may then be calculated from the population values obtained.

The resonances were observed experimentally by making the measurements with the BRP over a range of static magnetic field values in the region of the normal operating field (335 mT), while the stored HERA positron beam was circulating through the target storage cell. Two different observation techniques were used. In the first approach, the ABS operated in the normal way and atoms in both states $|1\rangle$ and $|4\rangle$ were injected into the target cell. The BRP was then arranged so that states $|1\rangle$ and $|4\rangle$ were not detected by the QMS, with the result that any signal seen in this detector was due to the presence of states $|2\rangle$ or $|3\rangle$. A statistically significant signal could be obtained in a short time with this technique, so it was

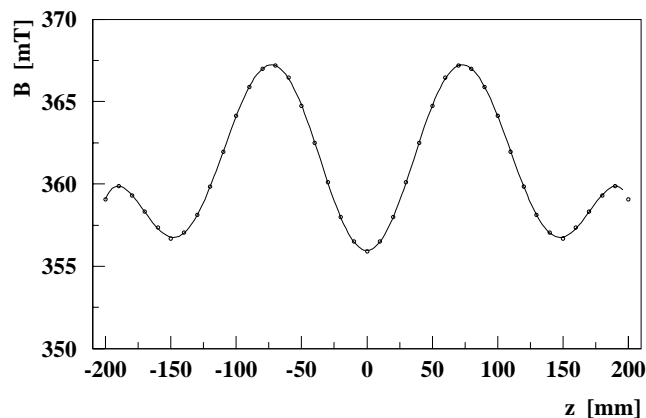


FIG. 3. The static magnetic field profile plotted as a function of axial position (z). The points are measurements to which the line is fitted. The maxima at $z = \pm 75$ mm and ± 190 mm correspond approximately to the z positions of the coils.

possible to scan the field continuously and observe directly the position and shape of any resonant depolarization signal. Measurements were made with stored positron beam currents between 38 and 28 mA. The field was scanned continuously over a range covering the full width of each resonance. A composite plot of the QMS signals produced by each of the resonances that occur in the field range between 220 and 400 mT is shown in Fig. 4. This shows that states other than $|1\rangle$ and $|4\rangle$ were being populated in the cell, clearly demonstrating the presence of resonant depolarization effects. The observed resonances are at the expected values of the magnetic field within the experimental uncertainties.

The second method involves measuring the polarization of the sampled atoms in the normal way by determining the individual populations of each of the four possible states in the sampled atomic beam. The proton polarization could then be deduced from these data. This technique required the static magnetic field to be constant while the state populations for each point were measured. The resonance produced by the $k = 62$ harmonic was studied in detail and the results are plotted in Fig. 5, which demonstrates the loss in the polarization produced by this particular resonance.

The data were compared with a simple analytic model incorporating certain basic features of atomic kinetics in the target cell as well as the expected dependencies of the atomic transition probability on the time structure of the beam transient field as modulated by the atom's passage through the beam [8]. Hence the shape of the resonances depends on the atomic density distribution within the cell, the static magnetic field profile, and the BRP sampling sensitivity. A number of approximations were used to greatly simplify this many-dimensional problem. The fundamental approximation is that the effects of the beam fields on the atoms can be calculated with an *average* transition probability, which is appreciable only in close proximity to the beam, and at locations where the static

magnetic field magnitude $B(z)$ is at a resonant value. If the depolarization is small so that each depolarized atom can be uniquely associated with the location in z where it was depolarized, one can assume that the rate of depolarized atoms N_D observed by the BRP can be calculated from the flux of atoms which enters the beam interaction region at position z , $\phi(z)$, weighted by both the average transition probability $W_{ab}[B(z)]$ at that location and the probability $S(z)$ that any flux at position z will be sampled at the BRP,

$$N_D = \int_{\text{cell}} W_{ab}(z) \phi(z) S(z) dz.$$

Then $P_m = P_0(1 - N_D/N)$, where P_m is the measured polarization, P_0 is the polarization in the absence of the HERA beam, and N is the total rate of atoms entering the BRP. The average transition probability W_{ab} is calculated to first order assuming that the perturbing transient field is purely transverse relative to the static field and neglecting the effect of the changing vector direction of the transient field as the atom passes through the beam [9]. The transition probability

$$W_{ab}(z) = \int_0^\infty |\langle b | \hat{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}_t | a \rangle|^2 \rho(\nu(z) - f) \mathcal{F}^2(f) df.$$

The frequency distribution ρ is assumed to be a Lorentzian of width Γ that corresponds to an average time τ of passage of an atom through the effective beam interaction region. $\mathcal{F}(f)$ is the calculated Fourier transform function and f is the frequency of the transient field. Only one harmonic in \mathcal{F} is relevant for any given resonance, and its line shape depends on the distribution of the bunch intensities in the stored beam. The operator $\hat{\mu}$ contains the Pauli matrices for the electronic and nuclear spins which operate on the eigenstates $|a\rangle$ and $|b\rangle$ of the atom in the static field, with strength given by the appropriate magnetic dipole moment. In general, the positron beam will produce a transient field with amplitude B_t which has a value increasing with the radial distance r inside the beam and falling externally as $1/r$.

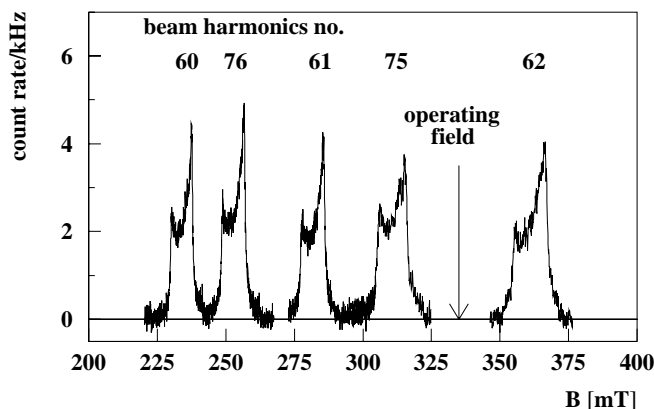


FIG. 4. A composite plot of the observed resonances as a function of the static magnetic field in the range 220 to 400 mT shown with the corresponding beam harmonic number. The vertical axis is the count rate for hydrogen atoms detected by the QMS.

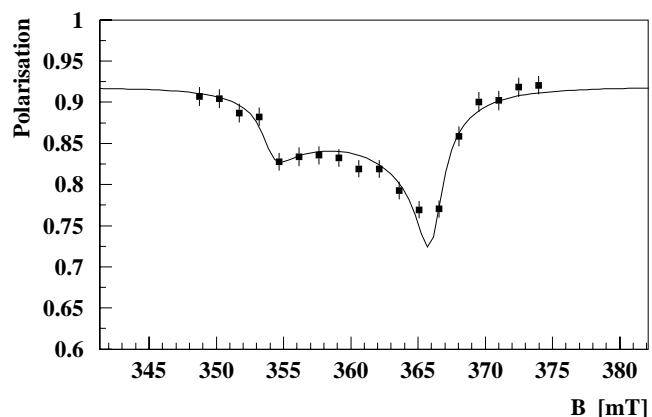


FIG. 5. The measured proton polarization as a function of the static magnetic field in the region of the 62nd beam harmonic. The fitted line is described in the text.

To simplify the analysis, B_t is approximated by a constant throughout a hypothetical cylindrical interaction volume situated on the beam axis and zero outside. The width Γ varies inversely with the diameter of this volume.

In practice the prediction of the model is normalized to the data by an arbitrary factor which incorporates the perturbative field strength B_t and the ratio $\phi(0)/N$. The width Γ is a second fit parameter. A third fit parameter accounts for the relative contribution from the direct atomic beam compared to the diffusive flow of atoms. The flux $\phi(z)$ has a triangular shape because the atoms are fed in at the center of the cell. The sampling probability $S(z)$ decreases linearly with the distance from the sampling tube and therefore has an identical shape. Figure 5 illustrates how well the model can be fitted to the measured polarization data. The best fit value of Γ gives $\tau = 0.98 \mu\text{s}$, which corresponds to an interaction path length of 2.5 mm when the atoms are traveling with a thermal velocity corresponding to a temperature of 100 K. This value is compatible with the size of the effective interaction region.

The double peak structure can be simply understood by considering the profile in z of the static field (Fig. 3), as resonance depolarization is enhanced when it occurs where the gradient of the static field is small. When the magnet excitation current is high enough to place the central minimum in the field profile at the resonance value, a depolarization peak is produced. The proximity of this resonance region to the sampling tube, together with the enhancement from direct flow, results in a larger depolarization signal than in the case of the peak at a lower magnet excitation, which arises when the resonant field value occurs in the two field maxima at $|z| = 75 \text{ mm}$. The model result for the relative magnitude of these two peaks is sensitive to the third fit parameter.

In summary, we have observed depolarizing resonances in the HERMES hydrogen target as expected from initial design studies made for the experiment. The features of the observed resonances are accounted for by a simple analytic model based on the target cell geometry, the

profile of the target magnetic field, and the nominal beam parameters. A working point for the target static field has been found between two resonances, where the beam-induced target depolarization is undetectable at an uncertainty level below 1%. This demonstrates that a gaseous polarized proton target can be operated without significant beam-induced depolarization effects in a stored positron beam having the very high bunch density required for collider operation.

We gratefully acknowledge the DESY management for its support, the DESY staff and the staffs of the collaborating institutions for their significant effort, and our funding agencies for financial support.

*Deceased.

- [1] D. K. Toporkov *et al.*, in *Proceedings of the International Symposium on High-Energy Spin Physics, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1988*, edited by K. J. Heller (AIP, New York, 1988).
- [2] M. Ferro-Luzzi *et al.*, *Hyperfine Interact.* **110**, 239 (1997).
- [3] J. L. Augneres *et al.*, Report No. DESY-HERA-81-10.
- [4] E. Kinney, in *Proceedings of the Workshop on Polarized Ion Sources and Polarized Gas Targets, Madison, 1993*, edited by L. W. Anderson and W. Haeberli (AIP, New York, 1993).
- [5] A. Golendoukhin, in *Proceedings of the International Symposium on High-Energy Spin Physics, Amsterdam, 1996*, edited by C. W. de Jager *et al.* (World Scientific, Singapore, 1997).
- [6] J. Stewart, in *Proceedings of the International Workshop on Polarized Beams and Polarized Gas Targets, Cologne, 1995*, edited by H. Paetz gen. Schieck and L. Sydow (World Scientific, Singapore, 1997).
- [7] B. Braun, in *Proceedings of the International Symposium on High-Energy Spin Physics, Amsterdam, 1996* (Ref. [5]).
- [8] H. Kolster, Ph.D. thesis, Ludwig Maximilians Universität München, 1998.
- [9] A. Abragam, *The Principles of Nuclear Magnetism* (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1961).